THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1797. [Vol. V.—No. 612.

AT VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALE.

A silver Coffee-pot, quart Tankard, and pint Mug, for sale at the Vendue Store on Friday next, at 10 o'clock.

MARSTELLER & SONS

March 7.

For Charter,

THE SHIP

SUFFOLK,

A good staunch vessel, burthen about 200 tons, or 350 hhds.—will soon be in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

WILLIAM WILSON, or
FLETCHER & OTWAY.

February 25. tf

Freight Wanted,

To Norfolk, New-York, or Rhode-Island.

The Schooner

MAY,

Lying at Harper's wharf, will take 400 barrels on freight. Apply to the captain on board, or

COATS RIDGWAY.

March 7. 2w

Fifty Barrels for sale at

the Occoquan Mills of good white oak Staff—the workmanship done in the best manner. Persons applying soon may be accommodated with any quantity. For terms apply to Amos Fisher, in Alexandria, King Street, five doors above Mr. M'Knight's Tavern, or to the subscriber, at the Occoquan Mills.

JOHN FISHER.

February 25. 2w1m

To be Rented,

For one, or a term of years,

Two Three Story Brick Houses, corner of King and Pitt Streets—the corner house will be rented either altogether, or the dwelling house, the store and one of the back rooms, and the front cellar will be reserved, if a tenant should not want them.—Possession given the 18th of April. The other house is adjoining that last mentioned, and has a good well finished store room in front of King Street, and has 5 good well finished rooms, besides kitchen and cellars.—Possession may be had immediately—for further particulars apply to

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

February 23. 1m

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

BRYAN HAMPSON,

A quantity of

Sun Raisins in kegs and boxes—soft shelled Almonds—green Grapes in jars—a quantity of first quality Malaga Wine in quarter casks—Sugar in hhds. and barrels—fresh Lemons in boxes, with a general assortment in the Wet Good and Grocery Line.

February 11. 1tf M.

Blank manifests for sale at this Office.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

STATE PAPERS.

The following document was presented to the House of Representatives on Tuesday the 28th ult. with an extensive appendix.

REPORT.

The Secretary of State, in pursuance of an order of the House of Representatives, of the 8th of May, 1796, on the memorial and petition of sundry citizens of the United States residing in the city of Philadelphia relative to the losses they have sustained by the capture of their property by French armed vessels on the high seas, or in consequence of the forced or voluntary sales of their provisions and merchandize, to the officers of the colonial administrations of the French Republic, having examined the same together with accounts of similar losses sustained by American citizens from the French, in the European seas, or in the ports of France, which in the details were necessarily connected with the former,

Respectfully Reports:

That since the commencement of the present war, various and continual complaints have been made by citizens of the United States, to the department of state, and to the ministers of the United States in France of injuries done to their commerce under the authority of the French Republic and by its agents. These injuries were

1st. Spoliations and maltreatment of their vessels at sea, by French ships of war and privateers.

2d. A distressing and long continued embargo laid upon their vessels at Bourdeaux in the years '93 and '94.

3d. The non-payment of bills and other evidences of debts due, drawn by the colonial administration in the West-Indies.

4th. The seizure or forced sales of the cargoes of their vessels, and appropriating them to public use, without paying for them, or paying inadequately, or delaying payment for a length of time.

5th. The non-performance of contracts made by the agents for the government supplies.

6th. The condemnation of their vessels and cargoes under such of the marine ordinances of France as are incompatible with the treaties subsisting between the two countries; and

7th. The captures sanctioned by a decree of the National Convention of the 9th May, 1793, (A) which in violation of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce, declared enemy's Goods on board of their vessels, lawful prizes, and directed the French ships of war and privateers to bring into port, neutral vessels laden with provisions and bound to an enemy's port.

It may be proper to remark here, that this decree of the Convention directed the capture of neutral vessels laden with provisions and destined for enemy's ports, preceded by one month, the order of the British government for capturing "all vessels loaded with corn, flour, or meal, bound to any port in France."

Such was the nature of the claims of the Citizens of the United States upon the French previous to the departure of Mr. Monroe as Minister Plenipotentiary to France in the summer of 1794, and since his residence there. To him were entrusted the documents which had been collected to substantiate particular complaints, and he was instructed to press the government to ascertain and pay what might be found justly due from time to time, as additional cases arose, they were transmitted to him with a like view. In September of that year, he assigned to his secretary Mr. Skipwith (with the provisional appointment of Consul at Paris) the charge of stating the cases, and placing them in the proper train of settlement; reserving to himself the duty of fixing general principles with the government, and patronizing and superintending his proceedings.

In conformity with the direction of the minister, Mr. Skipwith shortly afterwards made a general report on the injuries and difficulties and vexations to which the commerce of the United States was subjected by the regulations, and restraints of the French government, or by the abuses practised by its agents: to which he added a number of particular cases, [A copy of the whole was annexed to the report, marked B.] This report was laid before the French Government, and added to the various representations of Mr. Monroe, and his predecessor, it produced a decree of the joint committees of Public Safety, Finance, Commerce and Supplies, dated 15th Nov. 1794. [A copy of which was annexed marked C.] This decree, apparently calculated to remedy many of the evils complained of, afforded but a very partial, in respect to compensations, a comparatively small relief, while it continued in force the principles of the decree of the 9th May, 1793, which rendered liable to seizure and confiscation, the goods of enemies found on board neutral vessels. American vessels had been declared exempt from that part of the decree of the 9th May; which authorized the seizing of vessels going to an enemy's port with provisions, by the decree of the national convention of the 28th July, 1793.

On the appearance of the decree of the 9th May, the American minister at Paris remonstrated against it, as a violation of the treaty of commerce between France and the United States. In consequence thereof, the convention, by a decree of the 23d of the same month, declare, "that the vessels of the United States are not comprehended in the regulation of the 9th of May." M. Le Brun, the minister for foreign affairs, on the 26th of May, communicated this second decree to our minister, accompanying it with these words; "You will there find a new confirmation of the principles from which the French people will never depart, with regard to their good friends and allies the people of the United States of America." Yet two days only had elapsed, before those principles were departed from; on the 28th of May, the convention repealed their decree of the 23d. The owners of a French privateer that had captured a very rich American ship, the Laurens, found means to effect the repeal, to enable them to keep hold of their prize.—They had even the apparent hardiness to say beforehand that the decree of the 23d would be repealed.

The American minister again complained. So on the 1st of July, the convention passed a fourth decree, again declaring, "That the vessels of the United States are not comprised in the regulations of the decree of the ninth of May; conformably to the fifteenth [it should be called the twenty-third] article of the treaty concluded the 6th of February, 1778." The new minister for foreign affairs, M. Desforgues, accompanies this new decree of July 1st, with the following expression: "I am very happy in being able to give you this new proof of the fraternal sentiments of the French people for their allies, and of their determination to maintain to the utmost of their power the treaties subsisting between the two Republics;" yet this decree proved as instable as the former: on the 27th of July it was repealed.

The next decree on this subject was that of the joint committee of the 15th November, 1794, already mentioned. Then followed the decree of the Committee of Public Safety, of the 4th January, 1793 (14 Nivose, 3d year) repealing the 5th article in the decree of the 15th November preceding, and in effect the articles in the original decree of the 9th May, 1793, by which the treaty with the United States had been infringed. It is now necessary for the secretary to add, that the decree of the 4th of January 1795, has been repealed by the decree of the Executive Directory of the 2d of July, 1796, under colour of which are committed the shocking depredations on the commerce of the United States, which are daily exhibited in newspapers. The agents of the Executive Directory to the leeward islands (Leblanc, Santhonax, and Raimond) on the 29th of November, 1796, passed a decree (marked C. C.) for capturing all American vessels bound to or from a British port. The secretary presumes this is not an arbitrary, unauthorised act of their own, but that it is conformable to the intentions of the Executive Directory; the privateers of the French republic in Europe having captured some American vessels on the same pretence; and the consul of the republic at Cadiz, having explicitly avowed his determination to condemn American vessels on that ground, pleading the decree of the Directory for his authority.

The secretary has already intimated that the decree of the 15th November, 1794, was not followed by the extensively good effects expected from it. By a communication from Mr. Skipwith, of the 10th of last September (the latest communication from him, in answer to the secretary's request for information) it appears that the claims for detention of 103 American vessels by the embargo at Bourdeaux remained undetermined: no funds having been appropriated by the legislature for the payment of them; and that none of the bills drawn by the colonial administration in the West Indies had been paid to him; the treasury having tendered payment in assignats at their nominal value, and afterwards in another species of paper, called mandats, which had suffered a great depreciation even before they were put into circulation: both which modes of payment were refused to be accepted. The progress made by Mr. Skipwith in the adjustment of other claims, so far as known to the secretary, will appear in the annexed printed statement [D.] copies of which were transmitted ten months ago to the officers of the principal collectors of the customs, from the department of state, for the information of our mercantile citizens.

That nothing might be left undone which could be accomplished by the executive, the attension of General Pinckney, the present Minister of the United States to France, was particu-

larly directed to the subject of these claims; but the interval which has elapsed since his departure, has not admitted of any interesting communication from him on this business.

In connection with other spoliations by French armed vessels, the Secretary intended to mention those committed under a decree dated the 1st of August, 1796, issued by Victor Hugues and Lebas, the special agents of the Executive Directory to the Windward Islands, declaring all vessels loaded with contraband articles of any kind, liable to seizure or confiscation with their entire cargoes; without making any discrimination in favour of those which might be bound to neutral, or even to French ports. This decree has been enforced against the American trade without any regard to the established forms of legal proceedings, as will appear from the annexed depolition [E] of Josiah Hempstead, master of the brigantine Patty of Weathersfield, a copy of the decree marked [F] is also annexed.

The secretary has received a printed copy of another decree of the same special agents to the windward islands, dated the 13th Pluviose, 5th year, answering to Feb. 1st, 1797, authorising the capture of all neutral vessels destined to any of the windward or leeward Islands, in America, which have been delivered up to the English, and occupied or defended by Emigrants, naming Martinique, St. Lucie, Tobago, Demarara, Berbice, and Esequibo; and to the leeward, Port-au-Prince, St. Marc, L'Archaye, and Jeremie; declaring such vessels and their cargoes to be good prize, as well as all vessels cleared out VAGUELY for the West-Indies, a copy of this last decree, will be added to this report as soon as it shall be translated. All which is respectfully submitted.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Department of State,
Feb. 27 1797.

THE APPENDIX.

[A] *Copy of a decree of the National Convention 9th May*, 1793.

[B] *A letter and report of Mr. Skipwith, American Consul, on vessels captured.*

[C] *Extract from French decrees of 15th November*, 1794.

[CC] *Extract from the resolves of the French commission at Leeward Islands of 27th Nov.* 1796.

[D] *A list of* 170 *claims*, 40 *of which were settled with the French Republic, and the remainder pending.*

A second list of claims on 103 *vessels detained by embargo at Bourdeaux; these dated 20th Nov.* 1795, *and signed by Mr. Skipwith.*

[E] *An affidavit of the commander of the brigantine Patty.*

[F] *A Placard of Victor Hugues, ordering the capture of horses contraband.*

This follows the petition of the merchants of Philadelphia.

And a second letter from the Secretary of State enclosing a copy of the decree of Victor Hugues, published in the MIRROR *of March* 2.

The following Document is but the second example of the exercise of the provisional veto of our Executive.—It was presented to the House of Representatives on Tuesday the 28th ult: and, in consequence thereof, the Military Bill has been recommitted, and amended, by obviating the objections made to it by the President.

UNITED STATES,
FEBRUARY 28, 1796.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Having maturely considered the bill, to alter and amend an act, intituled, "An act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States," which was presented to me on the 22d day of this month, I now return it to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with my objections.

First. If the bill passes into a law, the two companies of light dragoons will be, from that moment, legally out of service, though they will afterwards continue actually in service; and for their services during this interval, namely, from the time of legal to the time of actual discharge, it will not be lawful to pay them, unless some future provision be made by law. Though they may be discharged at the pleasure of Congress, in justice they ought to receive their pay, not only to the time of passing of the law, but, at least, to the time of their actual discharge.

Secondly. It will be inconvenient and injurious to the public to dismiss the light dragoons, as soon as notice of the law can be conveyed to them, one of the companies having been lately destined to a necessary and important service.

Thirdly. The companies of light dragoons, consist of one hundred and twenty-six non-commissioned officers and privates who are bound to serve as dismounted dragoons, when ordered so to do; They have received in bounties about 2000 dollars; one of them is completely equipped, and above half of the non-commissioned officers and privates have yet to serve more than the one third of the term of their enlistment; and besides, there will in the course of the year, be a considerable deficiency in the complement of infantry intended to be continued. Under these circumstances to discharge the dragoons, does not seem to comport with œconomy.

Fourthly. It is generally agreed that some cavalry, either militia or regular, will be necessary; and according to the best information I have been able to obtain it is in my opinion, that the latter will be less expensive and more useful than the former, in preserving peace between the frontier settlers and the Indians, and therefore a part of the military establishment should consist of cavalry.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By a document laid before Congress the 2d inst. it appears that returns from the Officers required by law to state the number of seamen registered, and impressed by the belligerent powers, have been comparatively few, and imperfect; the following is an abstract of the numbers impressed, so far as yet known officially.

16 who are called citizens of the United States.
8 citizens of Massachusetts.
6 ditto — Rhode-Island.
2 ditto — New-York.
4 ditto — Pennsylvania.
2 ditto — Delaware.
3 ditto — Maryland.
1 ditto — Virginia.

42
12 British subjects.
26 Foreigners, of other countries than Great-Britain.
27 whose country is unknown.

107 in all, Exclusive of 34 Irish passengers.

The following paragraph, taken from the AURORA, *was inserted in the* MIRROR *of the 21st inst. It has been republished in the* FEDERAL GAZETTE *of Baltimore, and the observations beneath annexed to it.*

"Some time ago Mr. A——V——, of Baltimore, became obnoxious to the British. They searched every vessel from Baltimore for his property, and the matter came at length to be so well known, that no ship would suffer him to put an article on board. The French are now playing back this game, and insurers will do well to take this point into their calculations."

Mr. A——V——, of Baltimore, declares the above to be a malevolent groundless assertion, probably originating from a well known and justly despised source. If he is "obnoxious" to the British, he must be so to the French, because both nations have detained, adjudicated and condemned some of his property, like that of many of his fellow citizens. A ship of his, however, when arrived in a port taken possession of by the British, during that vessels voyage, was justly and liberally treated by a British commander. In another case, which was never before a vice admiralty court, as complete satisfaction was given as the nature of the case would admit. Similar redress is, upon sufficient grounds, expected in a few other instances, both from the British and French governments.

PHILOPATROS.

LA FAYETTE.

In the British House of Commons on the 7th of December, General Fitzpatrick referred to a motion which he had made two years ago, respecting the unjustifiable imprisonment of that unfortunate and oppressed man, General La Fayette. He said he should take the opportunity on to-morow se'night of making a similar motion in order to ascertain whether the present parliament would imitate the conduct of the last, by giving a sanction to the detention of that gentleman; so contrary to the laws of nations, and the rights of humanity.

BUONAPARTE's CRADLE,

Is said by some to have been rocked at Middleton, in Connecticut. The hints on the momentous topick are numerous. It is expected soon that other States will claim the honour of his birth, and disputes may arise, similar to those, which agitated the seven cities of old, the claimants of Homer. We think that, "Investigator," the writer of an article on this subject in the Albany paper, will supersede Mons. Le Crousaz, Dr. Watts, and all other Logicians. Young gentlemen, members of democratick clubs, sophimores and others may improve their reasoning faculty, by poring over the late registers of the Mantuan hero's birth.—Mr. Shaler's brother, a very hopeful young lad, though a cabin boy, saw the Mediterranean, in the year 1780, was taken, nobody knows by whom, and carried the Lord knows where; therefore, it is manifest that instead of jockeying horses in Connecticut he must now own a farm in Corsica, be called Buonaparte, make Alvinzy fly over the Brenta, like a wild duck, pull Wurmser's regimentals over his head, and bleed and blister the Austrian Army.

(Walpole Paper.)

THE BREST FLEET.

Accounts of the sailing of the Brest fleet are in circulation; They are founded on the following circumstances. A gentleman arrived here or at New-York, left Bourdeaux on the 10th December. It was then understood at Bourdeaux that the Brest Fleet was on the point of setting sail. On the 12th in the night the vessel in which the informant sailed passed through a large fleet and at break of day was pursued for some time by a frigate, which however gave over the chase, which was leading her to a distance from the convoy. This fleet, it is supposed, was that from Brest; it consisted of six sail of the line, six or seven frigates, and sixty or seventy sail of transports, and was steering south. Its destination is probably the Cape of Good Hope, which would fall an easy prey to any considerable armament, since the force there has been weakened to strengthen the English in the Indies.

(Aurora.)

TOASTS.

As without question, toasts will be among the leading topics of the day, we cannot forbear giving the following; which will not be considered unappropriate.

At the conclusion of the war, Dr. Franklin, the English Ambassador, and the French Minister, Vergennes, dining together, at Versailles, a toast from each was called for, and agreed to: The British Minister began with, "George the third, who, like the *Sun* in its meridian spreads a lustre throughout, and enlightens the world." The French minister followed with, "The illustrious Louis XVI; who, like the *Moon* sheds its mild and benignant rays on, and influences the globe." Our American Franklin then gave, "George Washington, commander of the American armies; who, like *Joshua* of old commanded the *Sun* and *Moon* to stand still, and they obeyed him."

(Bost. Pap.)

PATRIOTIC BARBER.

A London Barber resigned his business when the hair-powder tax first made its appearance. He examined his books, and formed an estimate of the labours of his life. The following is his calculation:—

"1. I have shaved in thirty years about 1000 acres of chin.

"2. I have covered the naked craniums of 8000 people.

"3. I have, like a Sampsonian hero, slain my tens of thousands, with my comb, my nails, and precipitate.

"That block, which stands on yon neglected corner, I venerate and adore, because of the intellectual similitude it bears, to some of my intelligent customers. It is my household god—Like the gilded mace in the House of Lords, my business was at a stand in its absence. When I die it belongs to Parliament: It is a legacy to them in my will.—The mace is nearly worn out; This, I am persuaded, is an excellent substitute.

"My razors I leave to William Pitt, to cut the throats of Frenchmen. He knows their worth:—Often have they moved over the minister's chin. Burke—aye Edmund Burke—and the confederacy of exterminators, may make considerable head way, against the long bearded army of France, with these favourite tools. My God! what a troop of cavalry!—How formidable!—How irresistible!—Brandishing 500 chosen razors, and moving on, conquering, and to conquer.

"My combs, my fine teeth combs, I bequeath to the people of England—In poverty, and in rags. Hard driven nation! wretched people! ule what I give you, lest you be devoured alive."

THE SHIP
ALKNOMAC,
Captain JOHN LEMMON,
Is now loading at Norfolk, for Amsterdam from whence she will proceed to Liverpool, to take in FALL GOODS, *for the Potomac.* She is a remarkable fine vessel, is almost new, *sails fast*, and is intended for a constant trader between the Potomac and Liverpool and London. Those gentlemen who have Goods for this river, it is expected will write to their correspondents in England, to give her the preference.
W. B. MAGRUDER.
George-Town, March 9. 3t

Notice.

AGREEABLE to my former advertisement, I shall leave the continent in a short time, this is therefore to give notice, that those indebted to me either by bonds, notes, or otherwise, will please to make payment to my wife, Elizabeth Foley, who is fully authorised to act in my behalf during my absence, and her receipts in my name will be as fully sufficient as from me.
DENNIS FOLEY.
March 9. 3t

For Sale,
A QUANTITY of assorted BAR IRON by the ton or cwt. and a few hundred bushels of ANGUILLA SALT.
L. & C. POWELL.
March 9. tf

Alexandria, March 9.

We have had information of the capture of Captain Sanford in the brig Hope of this port, on his homeward passage from Barbadoes. His vessel and cargo were condemned at Guadaloupe. One of the crew of his vessel has lately arrived at Norfolk, and states that Captain Sanford and his men were put in irons and confined with the British prisoners—that their daily allowance was half a pound of bread, a quarter of a pound of salt fish, with the requisite quantity of water to wash it down—and that after being fully republicanized by this fraternal regimen, he, with four other American masters were sent to Martinique to be exchanged for as many French Officers.—"A confirmation," with a witness, "of the principles from which "the French will never depart, with "regard to their good friends and allies, the people of the United "States."

GENERAL WASHINGTON, late President of the United States, left Philadelphia on Monday last on his way to Mount-Vernon.

The term of the fourth Congress of the United States, and of the second Presidency, under the new constitution, expired on Friday evening last, when both houses adjourned, *Sine Die.*

A resolution passed the House of Representatives of the United States, on Tuesday, the 28th ult. granting to General Washington the privilege of franking letters during the remainder of his life.

The Philadelphia papers are filled with addresses to our late illustrious president, from different societies of citizens, on his retiring from the helm of government; among which is an address signed by twenty-five gentlemen of the clergy.

FROM THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL OFFICE,
FEBRUARY 28, 1797.

MR DAVIS,

For the information of the Captains and Subalterns of the respective Regiments of Artillery and Cavalry, be pleased to publish the following arrangement of the Field-Officers of the said Regiments, viz. Of the

First Regiment of Artillery.
Callohil Minnis, of Bedford, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.
Clement Carrington, of——and Peter Johnson, of——Majors.

Second Regiment of Artillery.
John Minor, of Spotsylvania, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.
Thomas Swann, of Loudoun and John Callender, of Alexandria, Majors.

Third Regiment of Artillery.
John Preston, of Montgomery, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.
James Currie, of Rockingham, and John White, of Bath, Majors.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.
Willis Wilson, of Portsmouth, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.
Alexander Quarrier, of Richmond, and Thomas Lewis, of Gloucester, Majors.

First Regiment of Cavalry.
Philemon Holcomb, of Prince Edward, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.
Erasmus Gill, of Petersburg, and James Penn, of ——, Majors.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.
John Francis Mercer, of Fredericksburg, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.
Thomas M. Randolph, of Goochland, and Francis T. Brooke, of Fredericksburg, Majors.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.
Henry Bower, of Botetourt, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.
Robert Grattan, of Staunton, and Hugh Holmes, of Winchester, Majors.

Fourth Regiment of Cavalry.
Larkin Smith of King and Queen, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.
John Hughes of Gloucester, and Willis Riddick, of Nansemond, Majors.

☞ The several Printers in the state are requested to insert the above in their respective papers, more effectually to answer the purpose of its publication, by their obedient servant,

SAMUEL COLEMAN,
FOR
SIMON MORGAN.
ADJ. GENERAL.

By Post.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 3.

With this day, the illustrious Washington closes his political career.—Every friend to his country will, on the occasion, adopt the energetic language of inspiration, and say,

"WELL DONE, THOU GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT."

As up the Hill of Life, Time led him on,
Fame blew her Trump, and Hope illum'd the day;
From the bright Summit, half the Victory won,
A splendid course of Glory flop'd the way.

Now all his labors past—the best reward,
A Country saved united shout his praise;
In Vernon's Groves the blest Retreat prepar'd,
Where Conscious Virtue gilds Life's setting Rays.

According to a law passed on Friday last, Congress are to meet on the first Monday in November; it is expected however that they will be called together before that time.

MARCH 4.

This day at 12 o'clock, agreeably to the notification which he gave to both houses of Congress, soon after his election, JOHN ADAMS, as President of the United States, attended in the chamber of the house of representatives, to take his oath of office, according to the direction of the constitution. On his entrance, as well as on the entrance of the late president, and of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the vice-president, loud and reiterated applause involuntarily burst from the audience. The president having taken his seat on the elevated chair of the speaker of the House of Representatives, the vice-president, the late president, and the secretary of the senate on his right, the speaker and clerk of the House of Representatives on his left, and the chief justice of the United States and the associate judges at a table in the centre, all the foreign ministers and ambassadors, the heads of departments, General Wilkinson, the commander in chief, and a very crowded auditory of the principal inhabitants of the city, being present, the president then delivered a lengthy and eloquent Address.—*This we shall present in the* MIRROR *of Saturday.*

The oath required by law was the same day administered, in the presence of the Senate of the United States, to THOMAS JEFFERSON, *Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, when he took the chair and addressed them as follows:*

"GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE,

"Entering on the duties of the office to which I am called, I feel it incumbent on me to apologize to this honourable House for the insufficient manner in which I fear they may be discharged. At an earlier period of my life, and through some considerable portion of it, I have been a member of Legislative Bodies, and not altogether inattentive to the forms of their proceedings; but much time has elapsed since that, other duties have occupied my mind, and in a great degree it has lost it's familiarity with this subject. I fear that the House will have but too frequent occasion to perceive the truth of this acknowledgement. If a diligent attention, however, will enable me to fulfil the functions now assigned me, I may promise that diligence and attention shall be sedulously employed. For one portion of my duty I shall engage with more confidence, because it will depend on my will, and not on my capacity. The rules which are to govern the proceedings of this House, so far as they shall depend on me for their application, shall be applied with the most rigorous and inflexible impartiality, regarding neither persons, their views or principles, and seeing only the abstract proposition subject to my decision. If in forming that decision, I concur with some and differ from others, as must of necessity happen, I shall rely on the liberality and candour of those from whom I differ, to believe that I do it on pure motives.

"I might here proceed, and with the greatest truth, to declare my zealous attachment to the constitution of the United States; that I consider the union of these States as the first of blessings, and as the first of duties the preservation of that constitution which secures it; but I suppose these declarations not pertinent to the occasion of entering into an office whose primary business is merely to preside over the forms of this house; and no one more sincerely prays that no accident may call me to the higher and more important functions, which the constitution eventually devolves on this office. These have been justly confided to the eminent character which has preceded me here, whose talents and integrity have been known and revered by me through a long course of years, have been the foundation of a cordial, and uninterrupted friendship between us, and I devoutly pray he may be long preserved for the government, the happiness, and prosperity of our common country."

The Senate, at the close of the sitting, adjourned without day.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Sch President, Lammond, Baltimore
Dolphin, Tice, Philadelphia
Philadelphia, Morton, Norfolk
Sloop George, Butler, Do.
Diamond, Griffin, Newburyport

CLEARED.

Ship Smallwood, Johnston, West-Indies

☞ *An Essay on Dueling, which we received yesterday afternoon, but too late to be given this day, will appear in our next.*

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at the Vendue Store to-morrow, the 10th inst. for cash,

A likely Negro Wench,

Who has been brought up to house work.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

March 9.

THE PARTNERSHIP of SHUCK and PRESTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent—all those to whom they are indebted will please to call for payment, and those indebted to said firm will please come forward and settle their respective accounts.

JACOB SHUCK,
THOMAS PRESTON.

The business in future will be conducted by THOMAS PRESTON, who has now on hand, and will continue to keep an assortment of PLANK, SCANTLING, and all kind of LUMBER, also, Spikes, Nails, and Sprigs of every description. He has now on hand from 5 to 600 Cedar Posts, which he will sell low.

March 8, 3wep

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO
The Alexandria Theatre,
ARE requested to meet at Mr. Gadsby's tavern on Saturday evening next, at six o'clock, for the purpose of choosing trustees, appointing a committee and treasurer, and transacting the necessary business preparatory to the commencement of the building.

March 9.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by the subscriber,
A QUANTITY OF
Women and Men's fine
and coarse SHOES in trunks and casks, will be sold cheap by the package only,
A few coils of Cordage,
Fresh Nutmegs, Cloves, and Raisins.

J. G. LADD.

March 7.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES M'HENRY, late of the Town of Alexandria, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and such as have any demands upon said Estate, will please to produce them for settlement, to

ANN M'HENRY, Admin'x.

March 9. 3t

ALL those who have any demands against STEPHEN ALLEY, will please to present their accounts for payment, and those who are indebted to him will please to make immediate payment, as he intends leaving this place in a short time, the accounts of all delinquents will be left in the hands of an attorney for settlement.

March 9. dtf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from King William County, State of Virginia, a likely young mulatto fellow, known by the name of GERRARD. He is about 23 years of age, has a pleasing countenance when spoken to—he was formerly the property of Lofus Newman, dec. of the aforesaid county, and purchased by the subscriber of Mr. William Turner since he went away. He may be known by a large scar on his forehead. His cloathing are so various that they cannot be described. He understands part of the carpenter's business, is a good sawyer, and an excellent house servant, in one of those branches he may be employed. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me in Culpepper county, or to Mr. Henry M'Coe, Alexandria.

SAMUEL POGE.

Dec. 27, 1796. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, two weeks ago, from the subscriber, living at the Court-house of Montgomery county, State of Maryland, a negro man slave, named NERO, aged about 26 years, 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches high, slender made, very black, has a smooth and rather long face, with a pleasing countenance and soft voice, which is generally accompanied when he speaks with a smile or grin, that discovers an excellent set of teeth. His dress the usual plantation one, jacket, breeches, stockings, &c. but as he is a lying, artful fellow, he will probably change them.

He formerly belonged to, and was raised by, a Mr. Stonestreet, of Charles county, but it is uncertain what course he may steer, —perhaps he is now lurking about George-Town, Alexandria, or the Federal City. Who ever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and the same for bringing him home to me, with reasonable traveling expences.

HONORE MARTIN.

N. B. I forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying off said fellow at their peril.

March 2. 3t

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Charles county on the 1st inst. two negro men, CHARLES and ISAAC. CHARLES is a thin looking fellow, and is very mannerly when spoke to, had on when he went away, a white country cloth over and under jacket, and a black cloth coat, much worn. ISAAC is black and stout, and has lost one of his fore teeth. He took with him clothing similar to Charles's, and also a blue coat, striped waistcoat, and nankeen breeches. Isaac is about 5 feet 10 inches high—I have reason to believe they have Butler's pass. Whoever takes up either of those fellows shall receive 15 dollars for each, and if brought home all reasonable expences paid.

JOHN WARD, of Augustine.

March 9. 3t

SONNET.

What gives a man, in peace or ſtrife,
The right to be preferr'd?
What lifts him in all kind of life,
Above the vulgar herd?

What ſets a fool above his peers,
What dignifies his ſtate?
What ſtronger pleads than Merit's tears?
What makes a Villain great?

What can to nonſenſe lend a charm,
And every temper fit;
The point of Ridicule diſarm
Of all his pointed wit?——

Not Worth, nor Virtue! No; behold!
The Almighty talisman, is—GOLD!

Three Hundred Dollars REWARD.

ON the morning of the 1ſt inſt. about 3 o'clock, the Forge, lately erected at the Great Falls of Potomac, was diſcovered to be on fire, and in a few hours was almoſt wholly conſumed. From the manner in which the fire appeared to have taken place in the roof when firſt diſcovered, having caught on both ſides near the eaves at the ſame time, and alſo the door of the ſtable having been broken open during the confuſion, and two horſes either rode off or turned looſe, there is much reaſon to apprehend it was deſignedly done.

I do therefore offer a reward of 300 dollars to be paid on conviction to any perſon who will diſcover the incendiary or incendiaries, and produce ſuch teſtimony, as may cauſe him or them to be brought to juſtice.

JOHN POTTS.

March 7. 3t

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DROWNED on the 21ſt of February, between the Eaſtern Branch and Greenleaf's Point, Mr. JOHN BARBER of Harper's wharf, Alexandria, had on a mixt coloured coat, gilt buttons, ſpotted ſatin waiſtcoat, lined with yellow flannell, olive colored velvet breeches, light coloured rib ſtockings, Bandanno ſilk handkerchief about his neck, a pocket book with a note for 80 dollars, negotiable in the Bank drawn by M'Leod & Yeatman, Alexandria, due 1—4 inſt. Do. of Wright of G. Town, for 56 dollars due 21ſt Feb; an order on Francis Peyton, Alex. for 15 dol. Likewiſe a ſmall Vellum Memorandum Book with ſundry memorandums, and a faſhionable gilt metal Stop Watch, with double dial plate. Whoever will give information where the body of the ſaid John Barber can be heard of, and the property reſtored, ſhall receive the above reward with thanks from his widow.

SARAH BARBER.

Harper's wharf, Alex. March 7.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Will be ſold on the 31ſt day of May next, on the premiſes, near the Wolf Run Shoals, to the higheſt bidder for ready money,

166 acres of Land, belonging to the eſtate of John Lenton, dec. to ſatisfy the Commonwealth's execution againſt him for duties on Tobacco ſhipped from the Dumfries warehouſe from the year 1783 to 1786.

LEWIS SUMMERS, D. S.

Feb. 28. tdf

A NUMBER OF

Valuable Lots of Ground,

in fee ſimple, to be let on ground rent for ever, by the ſubſcriber, in the town of Alexandria, a part of which are on the waters of Potomac, and moſt valuably ſituated for improvements, the other parts are ſome diſtance from the water. The ſubſcriber has lately had a ſevere fit of illneſs, which has broke his conſtitution, and ſhook his whole frame in ſuch a manner, as to render him unfit to continue to tranſact his buſineſs, he has in conſequence engaged Mr. Wm. Summers to collect his different rents in the town of Alexandria, and to ſettle his affairs reſpecting thoſe rents that is or may become due.

JOHN HARPER.

March 4.

BLANK BONDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE Subſcribers reſpectfully ſubmit to the Public the following

PROPOSALS,

For publiſhing a Daily Newſpaper, to be entitled

THE TIMES, AND Alexandria Advertiſer.

I. The TIMES ſhall be printed in quarto, on a royal paper of a good quality, and with a handſome type.

II. The price to ſubſcribers will be Five Dollars per annum; one dollar to be paid on the delivery of the firſt number, two on the expiration of ſix months, and the remainder at the cloſe of the year.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Impreſſed with the idea that the rapid increaſe of population and wealth, and the flouriſhing ſituation of Alexandria will warrant the concluſion of ſufficient encouragement being afforded to the eſtabliſhment of a Daily Newſpaper, the publiſhers with confidence rely on the patronage of their fellow-citizens in their hazardous and enterprizing undertaking. The extenſive diffuſion of uſeful and intereſting information is an object, the ſalutary effects of which it is not neceſſary to enforce, but which it is the duty of every enlightened citizen in a republican government to promote, and the ſuperior advantages which a Daily Paper poſſeſſes, in facilitating a ſpeedy and general circulation of new and important intelligence are too obvious to require any comment. Should the propoſed publication meet with ſupport, every exertion ſhall be uſed by the publiſhers to render it an early and impartial regiſter of every event of conſequence in which the feelings or intereſts of the Public are concerned. The commercial and agricultural intereſts of the country ſhall be an object of particular attention; for this purpoſe a liſt of the Prices Current in Alexandria, will be given weekly, and every opportunity embraced with avidity, of informing the readers of the ſtate of foreign markets.

JOHN V. THOMAS,
JAMES D. WESTCOTT.

☞ Such gentlemen as wiſh to encourage the undertaking, are requeſted to leave their names as ſpeedily as poſſible, with J. V. Thomas, Book-ſeller.

Alexandria, March 1, 1797.

Great Falls of Potomac.

THE Preſident and Board of Directors having ordered me to conſiderably encreaſe the number of their hands,—I am ready to engage from 50 to 100 ſervants on liberal terms for one year.

Any perſon diſpoſed to ſend 20 hands, may ſend with their people an overſeer, who will have from 20 to 30 dollars per month, and have the ſole direction and charge of the people he brings.

The people will be allowed good rations, a blanket, and medical aſſiſtance, ſhould any ailment take place, a doctor being engaged for the uſe of the workers. I will alſo give good allowance to a woman who will cook for each ſquad. Application to be made to me perſonally or by letter directed thus,

CHRISTOPHER MYERS.
Engineer to the Potomac Comp.
MATILDA,
Via Alexandria.

December 20. tf

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS for ſale at his Warehouſe, on Prince Street,

Weſt-India and Continental Rum,
Holland Gin,
Sugars,
Bolton Beef,
Liſbon, Malaga, and Sherry } Wine,
Sail Cloth,
Iriſh Linens,
Crockery Ware,
Pipes,
Mens' and Womens' Shoes,
Boots and Bootees,
Writing, wrapping and bonnet paper.
Soal Leather,
Cheeſe,
Soap,
Mould and dipped Candles,
Salt,
Shelled Almonds,
Vinegar,
Tanner's Oil,
Timothy and Clover Graſs Seed, &c.

February 7.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Thurſday the 6th of April next, at Dougherty's tavern, in the town of Winchester, in Virginia, the following Lands, ſituate in the ſaid ſtate, viz.

No. 1—430 Acres

Of excellent land, on the waters of Back-creek, in Frederick county, on the great road leading to the South Branch, about 10 miles from Winchester, 100 acres of which is rich bottom, a fine ſtream running through it, with ſeveral ſprings, the trees in the bottom are chiefly ſugar maple, black walnut, hickory and locuſt. There are a log dwelling and out-houſes, ſome meadow made, and about 40 acres of upland cleared. On this tract there is a good mill-ſeat, where an under-ſhot mill might be erected.

No. 2.—800 Acres,

Situate in Hampſhire county, on the north branch of the Potomac, and on a branch called Cabbin Run, about 8 miles from Fort Cumberland. On this track is a large quantity of rich bottom, fit for meadow or the culture of hemp, the upland remarkable good, being chiefly timbered with walnut and hickory. The above tract is in two ſurveys of 400 each.

No. 3.—200 Acres,

Situate in Franklin county, about ten miles from Winchester. On this tract there is a dwelling houſe, and part of the land is cleared, the remainder is finely timbered.

No. 4.—A Lot of Ground,

In the town of Woodſtock, Shanandoah county, whereon is erected a two ſtory houſe, and other improvements, and a ten acre lot for the conveniency of ſaid town let.

No. 5.—250 Acres,

Situate about two miles from Woodſtock. Part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No 6.—400 Acres,

Situate in Hampſhire county, on George Andes's mill run, on a branch of the Caſapchon. This tract is finely timbered, there is good bottom land, which might be eaſily converted into meadow.

No. 7—One Moiety of 5000 Acres,

Lying on the Waters of Hughes's river, in Harriſon county. This was purchaſed at one quarter of a dollar per acre caſh above 8 years ago.

No. 8.—41,900 Acres,

Lying in the counties of Wythe, Waſhington, and Grayſon, (the greater part in Wythe,) on the waters of Cripple creek and Fox creek, branches of New river, and on the ſouth ſide of Holſtein.

No. 9.—10,000 Acres,

Lying in the county of Hardy, on the waters of Great Cacapion and North River.

The terms of payment will be one third part of the purchaſe money to be paid in hand at the time of executing the deed or deeds of conveyance, the remaining two thirds to be paid in equal inſtalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months thereafter, ſecuring thoſe payments by mortgaging the premiſes.

Should any perſon wiſh to purchaſe at private ſale, application may be made to John Holker, Eſq. near Winchester; David Holmes, Eſq. of Winchester; or by letters (poſt paid), to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, being the owner of ſaid lands, who will perſonally attend the ſale on the day above mentioned.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, 29th Oct. 1796.

Came to my Plantation near Dumfries, the 3d of December laſt,

A ſtrawberry Roan Mare,

eight or nine years old, about 13½ hands high, branded with the letter P. on the near buttock—no other perceivable marks. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

N. B. The ſaid mare was appraiſed to twelve pounds.

EDWARD HARDING.

March 1. 3t

Flour Store.

THOMAS PETERKIN will Store Flour for any length of time, at ſix pence per barrel, in the warehouſe lately occupied by James M. M'Rea, and Co. adjoining Meſſrs. Shreve and Lawrafon.

Where he has for ſale,

Coarſe and Fine Salt, Weſt India & N. E. Rum, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Indigo, and Salt Petre, London Porter in hampers, Queen's Ware in crates, Tanner's Oil, 3d. and 4d. Nails, fine buſhel ſacks twill'd, 100 barrels Tar.

November 16.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Poſt Office Alexandr on the 1ſt of March, 1797.

A.—MRS. ARELL, Mount Celia, care of Mr. Longdon, Guſ Athenſon.

B.—Soloman Benton, Edward P. Ball, Mr. Beiger, Wm. Brown, John Bury, Wm. Banton, Com. T. Brown, John Bryan, ſadler, Thomas Brelat, A. & J. Boone, B. Britton, care of Thomas Maſon, ſilver-ſmith.

C.—J. Clarke, Peter Carvell, John H. Canby, ſilver-ſmith, Wm. Chapman, Thomas Collans, Jos. Clapham, John Campbell.

D.—Stephen Day, ſail maker, Mr. Dubois, gardener, John Duff, Elijah Davis, hatter, Daniel F. Dulany, John Dulley, comb-maker, Benj. Dulany, James & Elenor Dreen, Peter Denison, care of Ber. Bryan.

E.—Edward Eno, Capt. Ellwood, Henry S. Earle, Wm. Everard, Eſq. Edwonds, Matthew Aikin, & J. Gadby's.

F.—Wm. Forman, Wm. Forſton, Capt. James Fox, Abraham Faw, Joſeph Fulmore, Jonathan Faw.

G.—James Gunnings, coach painter, Wm. Gozal, Capt. Caleb Green, Thomas Gualtiff, Wm. Green, care of Dennis Foley, Mr. Garrett at Wells & Dalton's.

H.—Mary Hoffman, care of James Scott Taylor, John H. Hall, Robert Henderſon, Margaret Hagerty, James Harper, Wm. Heffman, Robert Humphreys, John Hewes, ſhip carpenter, care of Adam Winrow, Wm. Hoye, Wm. Hickman,

J.—Benjamin James, John Italian, Capt. Samuel Jones.

K.—James Keating, C. S. Koing, Caleb Kindell, M. P. care of Benton Riggin, preacher, James Kennedy, merchant, David Keen, James Keating, Ezra Kenſey.

L.—Monſieur Labreteſche, Thomas Lowe, Robert Lyle, Iſaac Lamborn, care of Thomas Fither, Monſieur Latour, Adam Linſey, Lewis Labille, upholſterer, Opie Lindſay, Benjamin Lanſton, Theo. Lee, John Leneſdon.

M.—Captain Robert Macmaſter, Thomas Mathews, Charles M'Donald, care of Wm. M'Knight, capt. Robert Miller, Alexander M'Kenzie, Jas. M'Cliſh, Heſſer Mullikin, care of Bernard Bryan.

O.—Dudley Odlin, John Oſbury, Joſeph O'Neal Nicholas O'Brie.

P.—Pomeroy & Iſbel, Hannah Paul, care of John King, Wm. Pope, Samuel Price, painter, Daniel C. Puppo, care of Lawrence Swan, Alexander Patterſon.

R.—Burton Robey, Philip Ruſſel, Luke Robbins, Dennis Ramſay, Thomas Redmond, John Radford, Nathan Rice, Sophia Rogan, Tho's Richards.

S.—James Stevenſon, at Buckland and Muir's, John Smith, black ſmith, Wm. Strehen at Wm. Hartſhorn's, Curtis Sirl, James Starlit, Dr. Swope, Cha's Savage, care of Geo. M'Munn, John Smith, Capt. Wm. Silver.

T.—Robert Taylor, John Troop, Peter Toffier, hatter, Jeſſe Taylor, John Turner, Joſeph Turner, near Spring Garden, Joſeph Thornton,

V.—Samuel Vail, Wm. Valandagham, blackſmith.

W.—Lewis Wailes, Levin Covington Wailes, Adam Winrow, ſhip carpenter, W. A. Waſhington, Haywood, Capt. Abel Willis, Capt. H. Webb, care of Mr. Huſe ſhip carpenter, Mr. Wooles, at Conway's wharf, James Wharton, Wm. H. Waſhington, Revd. James Wilſon, Samuel Winter care of Wm. L. Hall, Jeſſe Wherry.

Z.—Andrew Zelephro.

JAMES M. M'REA, P. M.

Warranted Garden Seeds FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale an aſſortment of GARDEN SEEDS of the firſt quality, raiſed by himſelf, of the laſt year's growth. Alſo, Fig trees, Grape vines, Currant, Roſe buſh, Althea, young Peach trees, Raſberrys, &c. Apply at Mr. Harper's Rope-walk.

ROBERT DUBOIS.

March 8.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE AND HENRY GIRD, JUN.